

Pointed Paragraphs.

Nowhere is the heart more hungry than in a house of gold.
He cannot love the sinner who does not hate sin.
Anxiety antedates our cares and postpones our pleasures.
Love says, "You are mine;" but greater love says, "I am yours."
Christ never rebuked people for being tolerant with themselves.

Chorus Girls Ways.

The stage and its environments as a factor upon the morals and deportment of the girls who compose the chorus has been argued pro and con for ages, but no solution is fully accepted.
Many persons depict the life of the chorus girl as one of danger, studded with innumerable pitfalls. An equal number of opinions uphold stage life by saying there are good and bad people in every employment, and that stage girls are usually deserving of greater consideration than is accorded them.
One thing in which nearly all chorus girls are alike is indifference to their word. These girls care little for their promises. To the average chorus girl a signed contract is like a piece of waste paper, unless she really wants the engagement. In that case she will hold on to the contract like grim death.
Managers are busy men, but they have been known to resort to law to compel the heedless young lady to respect the paper she has signed.—Philadelphia Record.

An Automobile Adventure.

An extraordinary automobile escape is told by the London papers. It is something beyond the usual when motorists find safety, machine and all, in a tree.
A French artist had been staying at Lake Como, and was driving an automobile with three friends near Brunate, when descending a steep hill the car struck a large stone, swerved violently against the parapet protecting the mountain road from a precipice, and, breaking through the masonry, went clear over the edge. Luckily, the branches of a tree growing from the side of the rock, and reaching nearly to the road level, caught the car as it fell, thereby saving the four men from certain death.
After being "tired" for some hours, the party was rescued from their unpleasant position.

Why They Buried Her.

An incident that happened long enough ago to make its telling harmless began with the meeting of two old Cincinnatians on the street. Locking arms, so runs the tale, they strolled slowly along, discussing various topics. Personal ones were touched upon at last, and after exchanging family solicitudes for several moments, the Judge asked the Major: "And dear, old Mrs., your aunt? She must be rather feeble now. Tell me, how is she?"
"Buried her yesterday," said the Major.
"Buried her? Dear me, dear me! Is the good old lady dead?"
"Yes, that's why we buried her," was the Major's method of ending the subject.—Life.

IT PAYS TO CAPONIZE.

A gain of four pounds per head in weight and of ten cents per pound in price is quite worth while when you remember that it can be done on about the same amount of feed. It is wise to caponize every cockerel not wanted for breeding. There is very little pain caused by the operation if done skillfully and at the right time—less pain than is often endured by cockerels in their fights with one another. But the writer will never forget the cold chills it caused him to witness the bungling attempts of some of the pupils at a poultry school. It is rank cruelty to practice such an operation without first working on dead birds.

Happiness is never found by hunting for it. So, 26-'06.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.
"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.
"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.
"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fog, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason," and trial proves.
Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Using the Cowpea.

Whenever possible the cowpea should be cut, fed or utilized as hay and the resulting excrements returned to the soil. This has been shown to be the most profitable way of handling the crop by direct experiment. An acre of cowpeas will maintain a cow for 140 days while producing two gallons of milk a day, which at fifteen cents a gallon would be worth \$42, while the droppings and refuse left on the ground would be almost if not quite as valuable to the succeeding crop as if the whole crop had been plowed under. There are many poor farms that are clearly unprofitable to cultivate, and on those farms where barnyard manure or live stock are not available, it will be better to plow under the cowpeas as a means of soil improvement, using in conjunction liberal applications of phosphates and potash. In certain investigations made with wheat where cowpeas were plowed under, they increased the yield nine bushels per acre in two years.

Thus it appears that the cowpea furnishes the cheapest form of nitrogen the farmer can use. For example, if his wheat crop yielded twenty bushels to the acre, it would require thirty-four pounds of nitrogen to supply that removed from the land by the crop. If he had to buy this at the present price of nitrates of soda, it would cost him about \$5 per acre, whereas, a good "second crop" of cowpeas would furnish him from fifty to seventy-five pounds and enable the land to produce hay worth from \$20 to \$30 an acre the same year. A good average crop of cowpeas yields about two tons of hay per acre; it would cost about \$7.50 per ton to produce the hay, bale it and put it on the market, giving the two tons a farm price of \$5 and a market price of about \$20. The plowing under of the second crop of cowpeas should furnish enough nitrogen for two twenty-bushel crops of wheat, which if purchased in the form of nitrate of soda would cost \$10 per acre, an amount no farmer could think of applying in a commercial way. The aftermath of the cowpeas would furnish it for much less than this, so that by growing the pea under the two crop system, a sufficient nitrogen and humus supply can be obtained for the soil and a satisfactory crop made from the land the same year.

1. The area devoted to the cultivation of cowpeas increased 275.2 per cent in the last decade.
2. The peculiar value of the cowpea is due to the nodules which grow on its roots and in which certain forms of bacteria live which have the power of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen.
3. As the cowpea is a tap-rooted plant it is very important that the land be deeply plowed and subsoiled if clayey in nature; otherwise the root growth will be seriously restricted.
4. The cowpea is best sown in drills twenty-four inches apart.
5. While the cowpea can supply itself with nitrogen, it also requires large amounts of phosphates and potash; hence it can only obtain from the soil, therefore they must be liberally supplied in artificial forms.
6. A good mixture for cowpeas on clay soils would be about 250 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of nitrate of potash; where kankit is used 350 to 400 pounds should be substituted for the muriate; on sandy soils the amount should be increased one-third to one-half.

7. Some of the best varieties of cowpeas for hay are: Whippoorwill, Clay and Unknown, Black, Whippoorwill and Clay; for pasture, Unknown, Black and Red Ripper.
8. Cowpea hay can be made for \$4 per ton where the ground is plowed and the fertilizer used charged up to the first crop. As two tons per acre can be produced on fair soil and the market price is \$10 to \$15 a ton, it is a profitable crop to grow for use on the farm for sale.

9. The cowpea is usually valuable as a green manure because it decays so readily. No difficulty will be experienced in plowing it under if it is done in a rational manner.
10. The cowpea is particularly valuable as a grazing crop for hogs and cattle; drilled peas having produced from 300 to 600 pounds of pork per acre, worth \$15 to \$25.
11. The cowpea combines admirably with corn, sorghum, etc., for production of silage or forage. When seeded with these crops from ten to fifteen per cent of the total yield may be composed of peas, which balances the food up and vastly improves its feeding quality.

12. Either the grain or hay from cowpeas is very rich in protein, and experiments that have been made show that it can be substituted to advantage for a portion of the grain ration in feeding either beef or dairy cattle.
13. The wide adaptability of the cowpea makes it the most valuable legume cultivated at the present time.

News Notes.

The item in the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses was again under discussion in the Senate.

The Senate amendment providing that the type, displacement and tonnage of the proposed 20,000-ton battleship shall be reported to Congress before bids for construction are approved was accepted by the House.

14. More attention should be given to the cultivation of the cowpea because it furnishes nitrogen in the cheapest form to the farmer, and as two crops can be grown in a single season, from \$20 to \$30 worth of hay can be obtained and fifty to seventy-five pounds of nitrogen added to the soil by plowing under the aftermath from the second crop.—Professor Andrew M. Soule.

Soils Especially Suited to Alfalfa.

As with all other crops alfalfa will succeed in some soils better than in others. Well-drained alluvial soils, such as some of our creek bottoms that are not subject to overflow and are well above water, which will permit the long roots of alfalfa to go down into it and get nourishment from far below the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, are ideal soils for alfalfa. While soils with "hard pan" will not usually grow it successfully. These alluvial soils must be elevated, well drained, and free from acidity. Of course a great deal of alfalfa is grown on soils that do not belong to the alluvial class. Each grower can experiment and find out for himself the adaptability of his own soil to the crop.

Remember these things: Alfalfa can be grown either in spring or in the fall. I consider fall sowing preferable in the cotton belt proper, and spring sowing best in the more elevated and cooler sections. For fall sowing the seed should be in by the 15th of September, and in many instances earlier seeding would be better. For spring sowing the land would be better if prepared in the fall or early winter and the seed put in the first of April.

The land must be prepared thoroughly by deep plowing, liberal manuring and liming. Of course, the land must be well drained, for alfalfa cannot stand a wet soil. It is a waste of time and money to sow alfalfa in poor land, or on land not well prepared. If one succeeds the crop will well repay for all the time and money spent in preparing the land.

For experimental purposes an acre is enough for any one to begin with. If one can grow an acre successfully he can then enlarge as circumstances permit. If a person does not wish to risk an acre, a half acre, or a quarter of an acre will suffice.

I prefer heavy seeding, not less than thirty pounds per acre, though many successful growers contend that twenty pounds of seed are sufficient. The seed should not be covered too deep. From a half inch to an inch is plenty deep to cover.—T. B. Parker, in the Progressive Farmer.

How to Sell Pigs or Cows.

There are lots of people in the country who want to buy pigs or cows. There are also plenty of farmers who have such things to sell. They put out the news "by word of mouth" that they have cows or pigs for sale. The chances are, however, that some of their nearest neighbors will not hear about it. Right here is where the value of printers' ink would come in. For fifteen or twenty cents an advertisement can be inserted in the business local column to let the public know what you have for sale. The rural mail carriers deliver the papers quickly to the patrons and in this way the "news" gets out without delay. It brings buyers and seller together and a sale is made. Without the advertising the cow may stay with you a month before a buyer is found, and she will eat enough every day to pay for a small advertisement. Can't you see that it's good business economy to use printers' ink to let the public know what you have for sale? Now, suppose you try it and watch the result.—Marshallville Home.

A Good Example.

The Warren County Record tells how the Warren County farmers in session a few days ago, offered prizes for certain products in Warren County as follows: "For the largest yield of corn from one acre of high-land, \$10, and low-grounds, \$10. For the largest yield of cotton from one acre of land, \$10. For the largest yield of tobacco from one acre of land, \$10. Mr. H. T. Macon offered a prize of \$10 for the largest yield of hay from one acre of land in 1906. Mr. John Graham added \$5 to this offer and the association agreed to give \$10, making in all for the best acre of hay, \$25. Millet and cowpeas are not to be counted in the contest."

Late Pruning.

Some authorities claim that better results are obtained if fruit trees are pruned in late spring or early summer than if done when the tree is in the dormant state. If the necessary pruning has not yet been done, it is not too late to do it. Summer pruning is less likely to be followed by water sprouts.—Southern Fruit Grower.

Current Events.

At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Washington Jno. B. Thayer, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asserted that railroads should confine themselves strictly to the transportation business and not own stock in coal companies.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Mann, of Illinois, made an interesting speech on the Pure Food bill.

Household Matters

To Clean Indian Matting.

Take up the matting and lay it on the table, a yard at a time, and scrub it with some very good soap, using rather a stiff brush, then draw it through water, and finally swirl it with plenty of cold water, adding a little ammonia; or, if preferred, use strong salt and water. Bran water is an excellent thing, too, for this. If this matting is of really good quality, the water will not hurt it, as it is, or should be, impervious to damp.

Ant Destroyer.

Heat together in an earthenware vessel till dissolved half a pound of flowers of sulphur and four ounces of potash. Allow the mixture to get cold, then infuse with water, and apply to the infested place. Not many ants will survive a dose of this solution. If you wish to set a trap only, get a common sponge with large holes in it, wet it, and sprinkle sugar over it. The ants will collect in this. The sponge should be thrown into hot water, and all the ants will be destroyed.

To Boil Fish.

Sprinkle the well cleaned fish thoroughly with salt, wrap in a piece of cheesecloth and boil, preferably in a fish kettle. The water should be scalding when the fish goes in, then let it simmer gently until the fish flakes. If preferred, the water in which the fish is cooked may be highly seasoned with celery, onion, bay leaf and parsley, or the fish may be boiled in a rich, bouillon instead of water; serve with a thick drawn butter sauce made rich with chopped hard boiled eggs, pickles and capers.

Purification, Etc., of Kitchen Grease.

If the "grease" be in the form of mutton or beef suet, fat ham, etc., it should be cut in small pieces, and put over the fire to cook very slowly. Half a cup of water may be added for each pint or pound of fat. Let cook until the fat is extracted and the bits of grease quite brown. Pour off the fat, pressing the pieces until quite dry. If the fat has been used for frying and contains carbonized sediment, remove the sediment from the bottom of the cake of cold fat. If the fat is not now clean enough, melt and strain it through several folds of cloth laid over a colander.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Washing Lace Curtains.

First dust the curtains gently and thoroughly. Put them to soak about noon in clear lukewarm water to which has been added a teaspoonful of borax to each two gallons of water. In the evening squeeze them as dry as possible with the hands and put into clean warm soapsuds. Let soak over night; then squeeze and work with the hands until clean. Rinse thoroughly in borax water (½ teaspoonful borax to 2 gallons of water), blue and starch a very little. Spread two clean sheets on the carpet, pin the curtains at every scallop through both sheet and carpet, taking care to keep them perfectly straight and allow them to dry. Two alike can be pinned at once. Wash on a warm day so the doors and windows can be open. They will dry in a short time and will be as nice as new. If they are wanted cream color add strong coffee to the starch.—Mrs. John Now.

Nourishing Drinks For Invalids.

Oriental Sherbet—Take two tablespoonfuls of rather tart jelly, preferably currant, grape, cranberry or apple, dissolve in a glass of cold water, then set on the ice until thoroughly chilled. Unless absolutely certain of the purity of your ice supply, it is not safe to use it in solution. Have all drinks chilled by standing against the ice, but take no chances of giving typhoid or other malignant germs lodgment in the body already weakened by disease.

Apple Water—Slice a half-dozen sour, juicy apples into an earthen pitcher, add a tablespoonful of sugar and pour over all a quart of boiling water. Cover closely and when cold strain and chill.

Tamarind Water—Mix preserved tamarinds with boiling water, cover and stand aside for half an hour. Strain, sweeten to taste and chill.
Pineapple Egg-nog—Beat an egg slightly with a silver fork, add three tablespoonfuls pineapple juice freshly expressed, a little sugar and as much water as is needed to fill the glass. Strain and chill.

Barley Water—Barley water is both refreshing and wholesome. Put a scant quarter cup of barley into an earthen bowl and cover with two quarts boiling water. When cold, strain, sweeten, add lemon juice to taste and chill.

Oatmeal Water—Put a quarter cup oatmeal in an earthen bowl, with a half cup sugar and the juice and thin yellow rind of a lemon. Cover with two quarts boiling water, let it stand covered until the sugar is dissolved, strain and chill. Fruit vinegars may be used in place of the lemon.

Rice Water—Cover two tablespoonfuls of well-washed rice with a quart of boiling water, add a few raisins and simmer gently for two or three hours. Strain, add a pinch of salt, sugar and lemon to season, chill and serve.

First Moss Lemonade—This is especially excellent in case of any throat irritation. Wash thoroughly one-quarter cup Irish moss and soak an hour in cold water to cover. Pour over it one pint boiling water and let it stand on the back of the range for half an hour. Strain, sweeten, add the juice of a lemon and chill.

The Summer Girls' Dress.

The 1906 Summer girls will be frocked in frills and furbelows delightfully feminine, writes Helen Berkely-Loyd in The Delineator for July. From parasol to boot tip, curves, dainty touches, and artistic color effects will distinguish everything they wear. Their elders, too, make a generous use of color. They are permitting it to appear in their tweed frockers and motor coats, and their afternoon and dinner gowns of light, silken fabrics, are as often of the new mauve-blue and the warm American Beauty shades a soft white or the always charming pastel tints.
The semi-tailored gowns, man-made though they are, emphasize feminine curves in a marked degree, and show the most graceful effects. The bolero is seen on a great many of these gowns, the shorter ones having a cincture attached that is entirely new.

The sleeves as a rule, are puffs to the elbow, or half-way to the wrist. They are finished with a velvet-inlaid cuff that flares considerably.

Among the little accessories that the Summer girl is wearing, are bracelets of black velvet held with jeweled buckles, and wisps of tulle twisted about the upper arm and the wrist, tied in fluffy bows. Arm or glove garters of satin ribbon, shirred over elastic and edged with frills of lace and ribbon are quite new, and as practical as they are ornamental.

FRIENDLY CONSIDERATION.

De Long—I say, old man, when are you going to pay back the \$10 I let you have six months ago?

Shortwad—Oh, in a few days. I would have paid it back long ago, only I was afraid of hurting your feelings.

De Long—I didn't want you to think I thought you needed the money.—Chicago News.

"American criticism of poetry," says the London Academy, "is a plant that has not yet fully blossomed; there will be more of it in the course of another hundred years or so."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Prof. W. H. Schofield is preparing two more volumes of "Literary History of England," to complete the series which Stopford Brooke, Professor Saintsbury and Mr. Gosse have already contributed.

TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Blood—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

They who will not bemoan on the rock will be broken by it.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. H. R. KLINE, L.D., 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Duse has no birthplace. She was born on a swiftly moving train.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Bank of England notes cost a half-penny apiece to produce.

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Is Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial. It always cures Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Children Teething, etc. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

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Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchen, Crawfordsville, Ind. \$1.

There's many a true word spoken in disgust.—Life.

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IMMEDIATELY CURES HEADACHES

Breaks up COLDS

IN 5 TO 12 HOURS

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CHICKENS EARN MONEY
If you give them help, unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements, and buy the knowledge required by you, you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, or you must sell a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for only 25c. You want them to pay their own way even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chickens raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be sure to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure disease, to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which Fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid twenty-five cents in stamps. BOOK PUBL. SHING HOUSE, 124 Leonard St., New York City.

ALL HAIL PE-RU-NA.

A Case of STOMACH CATARRH.



Miss Mary O'Brien, 306 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Peruna cured me in five weeks of catarrh of the stomach, after suffering for four years and doctoring without effect. In common with other grateful ones who have been benefited by your discovery, I say, All hail to Peruna."

Mr. H. J. Henneman, Oakland, Neb., writes: "I waited before writing to you about my sickness, catarrh of the stomach, which I had over a year ago."

"There were people who told me it would not stay cured, but I am sure that I am cured, for I do not feel any more ill effects, have a good appetite and am getting fat."

"So I am, and will say to all, I am cured for good."

"I thank you for your kindness."

"Peruna will be our house medicine hereafter."

Catarrh of the stomach is also known in common parlance as dyspepsia, gastritis and indigestion. No medicine will be of any permanent benefit except it removes the catarrh.

A Great Tonic.

Mr. Austin M. Small, Astoria, Ore., writes: "During the hot weather of the past summer I lost my appetite. I tried Peruna, and found it pleasant to take, a splendid appetizer and a great tonic."

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all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

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which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

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So, 26-'06.

Thompson's Eye Water

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.